

RIVERHEAD, N.Y., May 29, 1961.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN PIKE: I thought you might be interested in knowing what a run-of-the-mill postal employee thinks of the postal rate increase proposed in order to reduce or wipe out the postal deficit.

Every postal administration that I can recall has, as does the current one, believed that the Post Office should operate on a paying basis.

I agree, but only if it could cease to perform the many functions, which it is now carrying on and which are outside the strict mail handling category, or in the alternative, if it could be adequately compensated for the same.

The question immediately arises, who, then, would perform these many and varied services connected with the Federal Government? Certainly the Post Office is the logical Department. In many, many areas the Post Office is the only contact the people have with the Federal Government. Certainly, then, we should do it.

As far as I know I believe management, and certainly the rank and file, have no objections to performing these services. The only gripe, then, is, Why not charge at least part of the deficit to these activities unrelated to the Post Office Department?

The Riverhead post office is a comparatively small operation; yet being a county seat and located near a branch of the armed services, we get a fair idea of some of the services that are rendered without charge. Just to name a few, we—

1. Sell and account for internal revenue stamps;
2. Sell and account for defense stamps;
3. Sell and account for boat stamps and distribute boat registration forms;
4. Sell and account for migratory bird stamps;
5. Assist with alien registration; and
6. Distribute and collect livestock surveys for Department of Agriculture. Being a Congressman you, of course, are aware of the mailing privileges of Members of Congress. The Vice President, Secretary of the Senate, Sergeant at Arms of the Senate, Clerk of the House of Representatives, and others, enjoy the same privileges.

Postage on all mail sent by the above is paid annually by a lump sum to the Post Office Department. Could it be that we are not being paid adequately? Right at this moment the Postal Guide lists some 66 departments and agencies who may mail "Postage and fees paid" as official mail. The Post Office Department is supposed to be reimbursed for all mailings of this type. I would be greatly relieved if I could be certain that we are adequately compensated for all these mailings.

Add to this some of the rates charged on second- and third-class mail. Let's just look at a mailing of our local paper to give you some idea of the second-class rates: 3,232 copies mailed; total cost (postage) \$20.60, broken down as follows: 764 copies to various zones, \$14.14; 1,291 copies at 1 cent per pound, within county of publication, \$6.46; 1,187 copies free within the county of publication, where there is no carrier service from the Post Office to which sent.

This takes place all over the country, with all publications which have been granted second-class privileges—newspapers, magazines, periodicals, dailies, monthlies, weeklies, or quarterlies.

Now, let's just scratch the surface on third class. That which is in the Post Office commonly called junk mail.

The single piece rate is 3 cents for first 2 ounces or fraction thereof; 1½ cents for each additional ounce up to 16 ounces.

If you mail with a bulk permit the rate is 2½ cents for the first 2 ounces, or if you qualify as a nonprofit organization the rate is reduced by 50 percent, or 1¼ cents for the first 2 ounces.

Why should this type of mail be handled so cheaply? First-class mail costs a straight 4 cents per ounce. This junk mail costs fully as much to handle and in many cases more, depending on the shape or form of the piece.

I believe consideration should be given to raising the rates for second- and third-class mail. In this area, of course, you will find the most opposition from groups who are interested and organized. I believe that until we are paid for the work we perform we shall always have a deficit. If we are not to be adequately paid, then let's admit it and class the Post Office Department as a service organization, of course not entirely, but enough so that the deficit is paid for in taxes and the big to-do about balancing the Post Office budget is no longer a political football.

Sincerely,

FORREST A. YEAGER,
Assistant Postmaster.

Cuba
World Will Scorn Our Surrender to Castro

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. CLARK Ma-GREGOR

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 1, 1961

Mr. MACGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, public indignation in this country over the ransom payment for Cuban Freedom Fighters is being expressed on all sides. One of the best statements I have seen is that of Inez Robb appearing in the La-Crosse (Wis.) Tribune of May 31. I recommend it to my colleagues.

WORLD WILL SCORN OUR SURRENDER TO CASTRO
(By Inez Robb)

The American effort to raise millions to ransom the Cuban freedom fighters does credit to the Nation's heart but not to its head. If the American people submit to this cynical Castroite blackmail then we shall deserve the scorn and contempt with which the world will view our supine surrender to a tinpot Hitler.

We are not dealing with the fate of 1,200 men who took up arms voluntarily in an attempt to overthrow Castro. We are wheeling and dealing in the power, prestige, and dignity of a Nation once so great it would have disdained to notice such a vulgar demand.

Is the United States of America still that great or has it shrunk to the dimensions of such a deal as Castro offers? Where is the power and the glory? What has become of the national pride and dignity?

If the President of the United States and thus the American Government had remained aloof from this attempt to swap machinery for men, it would still have been a conscienceless arrangement but it would have been a private and, therefore, an entirely different matter.

But when President Kennedy assumes sponsorship of the fund drive and urges all Americans to contribute, the deal becomes official. It is wrapped then in the dignity of the flag and the sanctity of Government. The President has sanctioned the exchange. But, instead of asking Congress for the money, he has levied a voluntary tribute on the American people.

A year ago I was bitter that a President of the United States had, contrary to all international usage, assumed blame for an intelligence fiasco, the U-2 disaster. That admission led to Khrushchev's shameful behavior toward the United States and Presi-

dent Eisenhower at the Paris summit conference.

President Kennedy's sponsorship of a fund drive to satisfy the blackmailing schemes of Castro falls into the same disastrous category as the U-2 fiasco in the last administration.

If the President had been content to let the fund-raising scheme remain in private hands and thus assume the aspect of a private endeavor, it would at least have saved the Presidency and the U.S. Government the humiliation not only of knuckling under to blackmail, but of blessing and sponsoring it.

The Cuban invasion fiasco is still a mortification that we Americans do not understand. All the millions of words of explanation since the disaster have not really told the story of who, what, why, and how. Never, even during two World Wars, have I known persons to be so depressed by fumbling and ineptitude in Washington.

Now, as a crown of thorns, comes the Castro demand which is blackmail pure and simple. And the American public, out of goodness of heart and softness of head, are about to pony up the tribute. Well, the American public had better get set for this new national policy ad infinitum, for one of the oldest truisms of life and history is that blackmail, once begun, never ends. We can expect the hat to be passed every time some petty tyrant needs cash and offers men in return for money.

In the past, through this column, I have raised large sums of money for a number of worthy causes from Hungarian refugees to Dr. Seagrave, the Burma surgeon. But I will not submit to blackmail nor will I ask any reader to do so, no matter what the cause.

Cuba
Captives for Bulldozers
EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. J. ARTHUR YOUNGER
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 1, 1961

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Speaker, the following editorial by Logan Franklin, publisher of the South San Francisco (Calif.) Enterprise-Journal in our district I am sure reflects the opinion of many of the citizens in our district:

We look at this offer by Fidel Castro to trade some 1,200 Cuban captives for 500 bulldozers with grave astonishment.

No; we're not astonished at Mr. Castro or anything he might do.

We're astonished that any sane person or group of people would even consider his proposal for more than a fleeting moment.

If we have deteriorated to a Dark Age practice of making human souls negotiable property to acquire machinery, factories, or war material, then we have indeed turned back the clock of time.

What would prevent Mr. Castro from trading off these people to any nation for a ransom of any commodity he chose, even to Russia, where they might be turned into slaves in faraway Siberia where many helpless Hungarians were exported?

Castro obviously has no respect for international law. Red China, the Soviet, and other Communist satellites are constantly making agreements only to be broken.

In this cold war game of international politics we should all play under the same rules. Such is not the case.

Our country is trying to work under the United Nations covenants. The Communist bloc moves in where it likes and operates

at the peace table with shoe-pounding antics to destroy the decorum.

Certainly our State Department is completely familiar with the diplomatic duplicity of the communistic states; and that their favorite weapons are to stall, delay, procrastinate, confuse, and infiltrate.

Probably no one knows when, but one day there must be a showdown.

Nowhere in the ideology of Karl Marx is there consideration for the so-called peaceful coexistence. So are we going to join them by supporting the economy of the Cuban social state with 500 bulldozers traded for human pawns?

To us this is unthinkable in full view of the fact that Castro appropriated every U.S. industry in Cuba without financial consideration.

If what we read is true, apparently the attack on Cuba was a mistake. Whose mistake it was has not been clearly defined. But for heaven's sake let's not compound the felony by making a deal with Fidel Castro to trade machines for human lives.

If it's an out and out sale to sell agriculture implements to that nation in order to raise the standard of living, we'll "buy" whole-meal.

But the principle involved in a barter for 1,200 lives is clearly reminiscent of a bargain in "The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire." That was some six centuries ago.

May we ask, "How far have we come?"

These 1,200 lives are worth all of the bulldozers in America or they are not worth a cent.

Abraham Lincoln said "As long as there is one slave there can be no free man." If we as a nation are responsible for the plight of these prisoners, then no sacrifice should be too great to back them. If not, a ransom of 500 bulldozers is a travesty on the worth of mankind and the individual.

is an account of the work of the scientists as reported in the Scripps-Howard newspapers:

CANCER CONTAGION FOUND IN HAMSTERS

(By John Trean)

Is cancer catching?

Two researchers at the National Cancer Institute here said today the answer is:

Yes—as far as certain cancers of chickens and hamsters are concerned. However, there is no evidence any human cancer is contagious.

Dr. William G. Banfield and Mrs. Darlene C. Brindley, a biologist, reported they have transmitted cancer to hamsters by simply placing them in the same cage with animals which already have the disease.

This has never been observed before, although scientists in Michigan previously reported evidence chickens can catch two varieties of cancer from each other.

The latest experiments show that a cancer which usually attacks the larynx, or voice box, in hamsters is contagious.

But how one animal picks up cancer from another remains a mystery.

Attempts to incriminate a virus have proved futile so far, Dr. Banfield explained in the Institute's official journal.

But, he added in an interview, "at this stage, we can't rule out a virus, even though we can't rule it in, either."

There is suspicion healthy hamsters might catch this cancer by licking sick animals rather than by inhaling some strange "bug"—the way people might breathe germs. But this, too, has yet to be proved.

"All we can say at the moment," Dr. Banfield said, "is that we have observed a cancer which is contagious in hamsters."

He emphasized there isn't any reason for people to become alarmed.

In fact, he said, if any human cancer should be found to be contagious it might be easier to conquer because scientists then could seek to break the chain of transmission.

In chickens, one type of blood cancer and a tumor which riddles the connective tissues—the stuff that holds the body together—have been determined to be contagious. Both these cancers are caused by viruses.

1. Over the past 4½ years 108 strikes have occurred at Cape Canaveral alone. These same strikers were then rewarded for their slowdown and idling with overtime pay and bonus payments as follows: plumbers and pipelitters \$420 a week; one electrician \$647 a week; ditchdiggers up to \$287 a week; elevator operators \$360 and warehouse clerks \$262.

2. There were 327 major work stoppages at 22 missile bases throughout the Nation. Labor racketeers have halted vital defense work continuously on flimsy grounds or no grounds at all. All of this has caused delayed schedules for placing intercontinental missiles in combat readiness; sent costs skyrocketing with vicious other featherbedding practices, while workers collect fabulous wages for doing nothing. With all this the labor leaders have the gall to insist on a secondary boycott law.

3. Is it any wonder that Mr. Kennedy wants \$7 to \$9 billion over the next 5 years for our missile-to-the-moon project? Or that we trail Russia in our race for space supremacy or possibly life itself. A slap on the wrist to union leaders by Secretary of Labor Goldberg is nothing but a useless gesture.

4. The blame for all this belongs on the politicians in Government who have petted and pampered union chiefs, and given them a monopoly on Government contracts; on U.S. Senators and Congressmen who uphold the sanctity of the picket line, no matter what the cost or in what peril it places the Nation. Why must the American people bow down to the almighty power given the greedy labor goons like Hoffa, Meany, Reuther, Carey, and others.

5. It is time all this foolishness ends. We implore you to forget politics and get together on laws with teeth that will correct this disgraceful mess. The antitrust violators were put in jail for a much less offense; now put the labor racketeers in their place for the good of all Americans. May we hear from you in this matter?

U.S. Government Makes Encouraging Progress in Cancer Studies

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. ELFORD A. CEDERBERG

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 1, 1961

Mr. CEDERBERG. Mr. Speaker, it is encouraging to note that as the Communists appear to be concentrating their resources and energies preparing to send a man to explore the mysteries of another planet the U.S. Government is forging ahead in exploring a disease mystery that has plagued the lives of humans on this planet.

I refer to two important releases dealing with our country's fight against cancer. Surgeon General Luther Terry has expressed confidence that this Government has found the first drug ever to cure one specific type of cancer and Dr. William C. Banfield and Biologist Darlene C. Brindley have discovered cancer to be contagious in certain animals.

In revealing that a new drug has been used with amazing success in treating a rare form of cancer in pregnant women, officials feel that this discovery opens up prospects of finding other chemicals to cure other types of cancer. In experiments 50 percent of these cases were cured or arrested.

With respect to discoveries at the National Cancer Institute the following

Missile-Base Labor Mess

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GEORGE A. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 1, 1961

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, "Missile-Base Labor Mess" was the subject of a letter addressed to our Representatives in the Congress of the United States, and forwarded to me. It was signed by Reginald S. Pitts, chairman, governmental affairs committee, Hanover Chamber of Commerce, and 19 members of his committee. Because of the great importance of this problem to all of us here, and over the Nation, I commend this to the reading of my colleagues and include the article as a part of my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD.

DEAR SIR: We the undersigned group of business and professional men of this community have discussed and are aware of the abominable labor conditions imposed on us and all other American taxpayers by the union leaders at Cape Canaveral and other Government project bases.

You Cannot Do Business With Russia

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. STEVEN B. DEROUNIAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 1, 1961

Mr. DEROUNIAN. Mr. Speaker, as further proof that the Russians want all and pay nothing, just as they have refused to carry their share in other matters, I submit here a news item that appeared in one of the newspapers in my congressional district, the Record & Pilot & Glen Cove Echo, of Glen Cove, N.Y.:

RUSSIANS FAIL TO PAY LOCAL TAXES AGAIN

Although Nikita Khrushchev said last fall that "taxes are a cross we all must bear," the Russians aren't bearing their share of the Glen Cove tax load as yet, for the taxes on their mansion on Dosoris Lane haven't been paid.

Finance Commissioner Harvey Doxey, who doesn't believe in coexistence with the Russians as far as their taxes are concerned, has notified them, along with other delinquent taxpayers, that they must get up their city and school district taxes by June 1, or their property will be listed in the city's tax sale, slated for June 30.

This isn't the first time the Russians have been delinquent, and their property has been sold for taxes before. However, they have always redeemed it before the deadline, save for the property they owned on East Island, which was taken over by an order of nuns.

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CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — APPENDIX

June 1

What Will the Tractors Buy?

**EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF**

HON. ROBERT W. HEMPHILL

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 1, 1961,

Mr. HEMPHILL. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following editorial from the Evening Herald, Rock Hill, S.C., of May 25, 1961:

WHAT WILL THE TRACTORS BUY?

No matter how you look at it, Fidel Castro's offer to swap 1,214 human beings for 500 tractors is simply traffic in human lives.

If Cuba can sell Cubans to Americans for tractors, where will this lead? Will Red Chinese soon be offering captured Americans for exchange? Will the Soviets offer us captured airmen in trade for U.S. equipment?

Once started, where is the stopping point in what really amounts to international blackmail? As any seasoned policeman knows, blackmailers seldom quit until they have milked their victims dry.

President Kennedy says the U.S. Government must adopt a hands-off policy toward the deal. Yet, at the same time, the President makes it clear that he helped organize the citizens group that is leading the \$15 million tractor fund drive. And the President said, "I hope that all citizens will contribute what they can."

Whether he likes it or not, the President, by his statements and actions, has put the U.S. Government into the deal. For the President cannot separate himself from his high office. When he says something, it is not as John F. Kennedy, private citizens, but as John F. Kennedy, President of the United States.

We thus have the remarkable spectacle of the President deciding for the United States to back a weak, poorly organized, half-hearted invasion of Cuba, which failed, and then encouraging Americans to give money to help buy back the freedom of the invaders. Mr. Kennedy's judgment with regard to dealings with Cuba is more open to question now than ever.

The unlikely combination of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, United Auto Workers President Walter Reuther, and Dr. Milton Eisenhower, brother of Ike, has high motives. They say they hope the trade would "contribute to a better understanding between the peoples of the United States and Cuba, that it will strengthen the efforts to make peace more secure in our troubled world, and that it will hasten the day when both bread and freedom can be universal blessings."

They are likely to learn that people who offer to trade humans for tractors are not much interested in better understanding, peace, or freedom. Blackmail payments will not buy a ticket to a better world.

Bring the whole Republican membership into active and animate participation in creating party policy.

Demand that the Democrats approve adequate professional minority staffs.

Use party funds to create Republican congressional task forces to deal with economic growth, employment, civil rights, the plight of the Cuban refugees, and other vital issues.

Send these Republican task forces around the country to assess the Nation's problems at first hand, to tap men of ideas, and to show the voters that the Republican Party does care and is concerned.

Develop positive, workable programs which apply conservative principles to solving the Nation's problems, not just use conservative words as a device to neglect them.

So far the Republican leadership has just been stalling around waiting for something to happen. But, fortunately, a strong undertone of grumbling and rumbling inside the ranks of the Republicans in Congress can now be heard. This rumbling is going to get stronger. The party leadership may not like it but it will be good for the party.

Cuba file
"BLACKMAIL" OFFER OF CUBAN PRISONERS FOR TRACTORS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MICHEL] is recognized for 15 minutes.

(Mr. MICHEL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and to include letters.)

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, I have been reluctant up to this time to speak out on the "blackmail" offer of Cuban prisoners for U.S. tractors, principally because this matter lies within the scope of foreign affairs, and under the Constitution the President is charged with this responsibility.

My congressional district is very much involved in view of Fidel Castro's having specified Caterpillar tractors which are produced in Peoria, Ill. I am sure the Caterpillar Tractor Co. appreciates the free publicity given to our superior product, but there are some grave questions involved.

President Kennedy, Speaker RAYBURN and other spokesmen for the administration have tried to make it appear as though the U.S. Government is taking no official position, declaring that the Government "is out of it and going to stay out of it." But how can this be the case when the committee appointments of those to negotiate with the Cubans were made by the President himself, and when there has been in effect an embargo on the shipment of tractors to Cuba?

Now the administration contends that since there is no embargo on medical and agricultural products that these tractors would fall within the category of the latter. There is absolutely no good grounds for taking this position. The tractors we are talking about are D-8 track-type, 23-ton machines, exclusive of any attachments.

In the first place, the Cuban economy is in a state of near collapse, and it could very well be that these 500 tractors might be just the spark needed to put them on their feet again. They are, of course, much more suited for construction of missile bases, military sites, airfields, building of dams and levees, high-

ways, vast reclamation projects and mining operations. Furthermore, this tractor is used as a weapons carrier and can be converted into a tank-type vehicle to repel a future invasion force.

In other words, we are not talking about the traditional row-crop type tractor used so prevalently on our farms.

In the second place, from those who have knowledge of what the Cuban economy requires, they could not possibly use the 500 tractors for agricultural purposes, and I suspect that they would be used in barter with the Soviet Union or other satellite nations for much needed machine tools, weapons or anything of value to them. The Russians have always made a practice of getting several models of our superior machinery and then disregarding all patent laws, copying them, part for part, and reproducing them without the painstaking research and development required by the original producer.

Since these tractors obviously are not "agricultural products," it is absolutely necessary for the Government to relax its current embargo and officially give sanction to the granting of an export license for these tractors; and I would point out that Caterpillar Tractor Co. has had opportunities in the past to sell machines to the Cuban Government and have refused to do so because of the current embargo. The Caterpillar Tractor Co. is prepared to meet the requirements, but they stand to make no profit from this operation. They should not, however, be placed in the position of making the decision in this critical situation as to whether or not the tractors are actually shipped. This is the responsibility of the President, and there is no way of getting around it through intermediary committees of private individuals or catchy verbal phrases.

As I see it, the President himself will have to take affirmative action to lift the embargo. If he does not and chooses to allow them to be shipped under the guise of agricultural products, then I would be inclined to ask the Attorney General to issue an injunction; but then this might be a most touchy subject for one so closely kin to the President.

Mr. Speaker, I have received a number of communications from my constituents, many of whom are employees of Caterpillar, the largest industry in my district. These people are very concerned, as I am, that this could be only the beginning of any number of other "blacksmailing" attempts, not only on the part of Castro but also those who might subscribe to this kind of action.

Under unanimous consent, Mr. Speaker, I include at this point in the RECORD a sampling of some of the letters I have received from folks in my district:

WASHINGTON, ILL., May 28, 1961.

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE MICHEL: We think it is morally wrong for the U.S. Government or private citizens, to bargain with Cuba by sending tractors in exchange for prisoners. We would appreciate anything you can do to prevent such action.

Sincerely,

EAST PEORIA, ILL., May 23, 1961.

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. MICHEL: I am concerned that many persons in prominent positions seem determined to pay the blackmail demanded by Castro.

The administration has done nothing to halt the headlong rush to compromise the integrity of the United States. In fact, it appears determined to ignore laws, regulations and common sense in its desire to pay ransom to Cuba.

It makes no difference that private individuals are buying the tractors—permission to ship them constitutes payment of blackmail by the United States. The moral fiber of this country has declined considerably since 1801, when as a new and weak Nation it went to war rather than pay tribute to pirates.

Therefore, I urge you to do everything possible to prevent the issuance of export licenses for these tractors and to prevent the export of all other materials to Cuba, including food and medicine. It is ridiculous to give aid and comfort to the enemy.

Yours very truly,

PEORIA, ILL., May 28, 1961.

Representative ROBERT MICHEL,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN MICHEL: From what we read in the newspapers, it appears that the administration is supporting the proposed tractors-for-prisoners deal.

For a Government which is pledged to work for the downfall of Castro, it is hard to imagine a more inconsistent or illogical position. If we go through with this, and thereby immensely strengthen Castro's hold on the people and country of Cuba, we will deserve all the scorn and contempt of other nations which our ineptitude will bring upon us.

As a Nation we keep wondering why things never seem to turn out as we want them to, but we deliberately throw away trump cards. Castro's obvious need for this machinery, properly exploited by competent diplomats, should win for us many genuine concessions over and above the safety of the prisoners.

I assume you are in accord with Mr. Nixon's stand, and hope you will use whatever influence you can to try to change the administration's course.

Very truly yours,

MAY 28, 1961.

CONGRESSMAN MICHEL: I sincerely hope you will do everything in your power to block any action that will allow Fidel Castro to be given 500 tractors or anything that will help the group (Roosevelt, Reuther, and Eisenhower) to obtain funds such as tax exemptions.

We have been practicing appeasement long enough.

Thank you.

MAY 25, 1961.

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR BOB: I don't make it a habit to write my Congressman very often, but I am completely disturbed by this Cuban situation. The United States is being blackmailed and if we continue to allow this sort of thing to happen, we will be held in contempt by every nation in the world.

I think it is high time that the Congress of the United States tells the President that it does not go along with this sort of thing. You may find yourself in a difficult position to speak against the sale of tractors

June 1

because apparently they want Peoria products, but certainly you can raise your voice with your colleagues and do something to reestablish the United States in a respectable position.

Very truly yours,

MAY 24, 1961.

Congressman ROBERT H. MICHEL,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR CONGRESSMAN: I am appalled and horrified at the thought that our Government and our State Department can seriously consider approving the trading of tractors for captured Cuban prisoners. Never before in the history of this country have we had to ransom prisoners and pay for friendship. I feel that it is high time that something is done to change the manner in which the State Department is conducting our affairs with foreign nations. Let us be realistic and put Castro in the place he so rightfully belongs. If force is necessary, let us use it and stop this Communist dictator.

I am not alone in my beliefs. In my daily work I talk to dozens of people from all walks of life, and they all feel the same way. I feel that world opinion should be considered, of course, but I believe that a strong show of force and armed intervention against Cuba would do much to restore the faith of the free people all over the world that this country is big, and strong, and brave, and willing to fight.

Let us show them that we have been pushed far enough.

Respectfully,

MAPLETON, ILL., May 26, 1961.

Congressman ROBERT H. MICHEL,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: Why has President Kennedy given his approval of the drive to get tractors for Castro in trade for Cuban prisoners? Is it because the present administration has really pulled a deluxe boner? True, he says the Government will stay out of it, but he said that about the invasion. It is my opinion that those prisoners knew what they might get into before they made the invasion.

Why must our country always take the attitude that we, being a democracy, must let other countries push us around? During World War II and the Korean conflict, I made it to eight different countries, and always it was the same story, as I am sure you have heard before. As long as the GIs had plenty of money or food to give out, we were very popular. But also everyone told us, "You Americans are a very nice people, but you are too soft. You let other countries push you around."

I say this: Let this country start acting like the one it was back in the Revolutionary days. Let the world know that we don't intend to give out any guff, but we don't intend to take any, either.

Let's stop this silly tractor business and tell those Cubans that war is hell any way you look at it.

Let us pray that our country will not fall into this great mess any further.

Very sincerely yours,

PERKIN, ILL.

HON. ROBERT MICHEL,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

SIR: Thus far I feel you have ably served me and am sure you will do whatever is necessary concerning the Castro tractors-for-prisoners situation.

At a time when the free world is looking for firm leadership it should not be neces-

sary or advisable to knuckle down to the demands of the Cuban dictator.

The Cuban rebels knew what they were doing and also the consequences. It is said that the United States advised them as to when and how to attack and this I cannot deny. However, let us not keep piling error on top of error—the aiding of the Cuban rebels was, I feel, a mistake and to allow tractors to be given to Castro in exchange for prisoners would be a bigger mistake.

Although the funds for these tractors is to come from private sources, the effect on the watching world would be the same as if the U.S. Government footed the bill.

Sincerely,

PEORIA, ILL., May 23, 1961.

Representative ROBERT MICHEL,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE MICHEL: I sincerely urge you to exercise all your influence to prevent our Government from lifting the Cuban embargo in order for a group of "pious" individuals to pay blackmail to Fidel Castro in return for 1,200 prisoners.

I feel great sympathy for the prisoners but not to the point to make the American people payers of blackmail.

There would be no end to our sacrifice of principle once we start. How many enemies of America hold "political prisoners" they would exchange for a few dollars or pieces of equipment.

Yours truly,

EDUCATION IN A FREE SOCIETY

THE SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. KEARNS] is recognized for 60 minutes.

MR. KEARNS. Mr. Speaker, I believe that the administration's general education bill has two principal defects. First, it attempts to combine the general aid provisions and the impacted areas provisions in the same bill. These are separate problems and should not be tied together in an omnibus-type bill. The reason for combining them is very obvious. It is hoped that by doing so the general aid provisions will gain the support of those who are in favor of the impacted area provisions. I believe, however, that each is deserving of separate consideration. Moreover, the political gimmick of combining the two may well backfire. It could mean the defeat of both when I am certain that the majority of the Congress is in favor of the impacted area legislation.

The second defect is in the fact that the administration's bill grants Federal funds for both school construction and teachers' salaries. I am in favor of Federal aid to the States for school construction. The need for this type of aid has been amply demonstrated. You will recall that the Eisenhower administration sponsored a bill which would have provided funds to the States for the construction of badly needed school facilities. I am, however, opposed to granting Federal funds for teachers' salaries. I believe that this type of aid will ultimately mean Federal controls over the selection, retention, and qualifications of teachers. Perhaps these controls will not be exercised at the outset. However, as time goes by, they most certainly will be, for in every other instance expendi-

ture of Federal funds has been closely controlled and supervised from the Federal level. There is no reason to believe that the funds appropriated for teachers' salaries will be treated any differently.

I include at this point in my remarks an excerpt from a speech by Senator HUGH SCOTT, of Pennsylvania, which illuminates this entire problem.

Speaking at commencement ceremonies of Eastern Baptist College, Senator SCOTT said on May 27, 1961:

American education needs help—in the form of money, attention and priority of goals. And although that help comes most effectively and with least danger of control when it comes from local and State levels, most of us will agree that the Federal Government has a responsibility in areas that involve the national welfare and national security.

I support Federal assistance for the construction of school buildings. I supported and voted for the National Defense Education Act which provides loans to college students, fellowships for graduate study, grants for the purchase of scientific, mathematics and language equipment in the schools and assistance for guidance programs and certain kinds of research.

But this legislation is in sharp contrast with the Federal aid-to-education bill now being considered by Congress where the emphasis has shifted from construction, research and aid for specialized scholarships to a general catchall, pork-barrel type of bill based on highly discriminatory formulas.

This bill has been so loaded with authorizations that it strays far beyond the original purpose for which it was proposed. For example, it would now permit payments for fuel and electricity, for the services performed about the school grounds, such as chalking the marks on the football field and purchase of school athletic uniforms and equipment, and no one knows how much more.

The hearings developed that in 1 year under this bill the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania would receive a Federal allotment of about \$35 million, but would be paying out more than \$60 million in tax payments required by this program. We would be getting back some \$25 million less than we would pay out in taxes. This is the "third dollar" theme—Pennsylvania gets \$2 back out of every \$3 it pays out. The third dollar is for the States whose spokesmen claim need it more than we do.

By contrast, each year North Carolina would receive about \$24 million more in the Federal allotment than its estimated taxes under this program; Georgia would receive about \$17 million more than it paid out; Mississippi about \$14 million more; and Alabama, the site of so much recent unrest, would receive about \$16 million more than it paid out in taxes.

The presumption here is that our State is rich and can afford to pay out more than it receives back from the Federal Government, and that the States I have just mentioned are said to be poor and so the flow of money goes in the other direction for them.

This is indeed a bitter irony. We are a State with seven areas classified as major depressed areas. We have 10 smaller areas which would qualify under the depressed area bill which recently was enacted. And then I look at the lost of Federal allocations and estimated tax payments and see that the so-called poor State of Texas, the home of natural gas and oil wells, would receive each year almost \$17 million more than it pays in taxes. This was the final frosting on the cake, or sweetening of the bill.

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CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

June 1

1961

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

8655

**EXCHANGE OF TRACTORS FOR
CUBAN PRISONERS**

Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. President, in connection with Castro's tractor blackmail deal, I am reminded of a time when a Member of this body attempted to negotiate with a group of Greek ship-owners an agreement whereby they would not engage in trade with Iron Curtain countries. He was at the time chairman of the Permanent Investigations Subcommittee of the Senate Government Operations Committee; and, as such, he was greatly concerned over the amount of commercial traffic being conducted with governments dedicated to the destruction of our way of life. Regardless of the propriety of the negotiation, it was aimed in a direction which would oppose the growth of communism, in a fashion that made sense to the American people.

But the revelation of these negotiations on the part of an official not connected with the executive branch of the Government brought a great storm of protest and a prompt official reaction. As I recall, Mr. Harold Stassen, then the U.S. mutual security director, told the subcommittee that the negotiations of its chairman, Senator McCarthy, were "in effect, undermining" Government efforts to halt Western trade to Iron Curtain nations. He later changed this, upon the advice of President Eisenhower, to say that the negotiations were

"infringing" on the Government's efforts.

This might have led us to wonder, up until last week, why no one in the Government challenged Mrs. Roosevelt, Walter Reuther, and Dr. Milton Eisenhower, as members of a citizens committee set up to meet Castro's blackmail demand of tractors-for-lives, of undermining American foreign policy. But now we know why no one connected with the State Department or the Government raised any questions about the action of a group of private citizens in taking a hand in the conduct of foreign affairs. We find that the President himself set up this so-called nonofficial effort to satisfy the demands of the Communist dictator. The very fact that Government officials did not at least accuse the private committee of "meddling" in a matter of great importance to our standing as a Nation is proof enough that President Kennedy has lent the prestige of his office, as well as official sanction, to a venture that most Americans deplore as an out-and-out surrender by a powerful nation to a bush-league Khrushchev.

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CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

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CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

8627

PROPOSED EXCHANGE OF TRACTORS FOR CAPTURED CUBAN INVADERS

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, perhaps no recent event has created so much indignation as the offer of Fidel Castro to trade tractors for lives. I have received many letters protesting any dealings with the Cuban dictator and I am certain that my colleagues have been similarly deluged.

As was pointed out in a recent editorial in the Cecil Whig:

The FBI as it deals with hundreds of cases of kidnaping every year, never recommends paying the ransom. There is just no reasonable and just way to act in good faith with criminals on their terms. Payers of ransom and blackmail always keep on paying.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the editorial in the Cecil Whig of May 25, 1961, entitled "It's Unbelievable," be printed in the Record following my remarks.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

IT'S UNBELIEVABLE

How can we bargain in any way with Fidel Castro for the lives of the captured Cuban invaders?

The United States has been very patient with the present dictator of Cuba, giving him every opportunity to demonstrate his responsibility as the new leader of his people. After flagrant violations of international justice, we have broken diplomatic relations. This act signifies our conviction that Fidel Castro cannot be depended upon to act in good faith in any negotiations and has forfeited his right to represent his country's best interests. How then can prominent Americans with the tacit approval of our President, justify the gathering together of tractors, bulldozers or anything else for a "deal" with Castro?

We supported the invasion of Cuba because we are convinced that Castro is a criminal whose crimes are against his own people and who has voluntarily placed himself outside the laws of international society. This makes his recent offer blackmail. As a Nation we have a history of rejecting blackmail. In 1798, when the French Government offered to stop capturing U.S. ships on the high seas in exchange for a \$10 million loan, our citizens were enraged. "Millions for defense but not one cent for tribute" was the cry from one end of our land to the other. Eventually France relented and agreed to a legitimate treaty.

In 1804, when the Barbary pirates captured the *Philadelphia* and demanded ransom for U.S. ships and men captured on the high seas, our country again refused. Instead, Stephen Decatur and other brave U.S. naval leaders led the attack on the pirates and blew up the *Philadelphia*. Later, the pirates were defeated in battle.

But pass up history for a moment. Let's be practical. The FBI as it deals with hundreds of cases of kidnaping every year, never recommends paying the ransom. There is just no reasonable and just way to act in good faith with criminals on their terms. Payers of ransom and blackmail always keep on paying.

But Fidel Castro is more than a criminal with crimes against his own people. He is the announced enemy of the United States. And this makes any deal with him an act of treason since treason is "giving aid and comfort to the enemy."

The bulldozers and tractors he asks in ransom will be used to clear jet strips and missile bases from which our country may be showered with Russian-made nuclear weapons. And the lives of the 1,200 men saved in the deal may be traded for millions of lives if Khrushchev stocks the new bases with short and intermediate range missiles.

It is shocking to note that many prominent citizens of our country are urging that we demonstrate our moral responsibility to the invasion that failed by entering such a deal. It seems to us that we can best demonstrate our support of the invasion by continuing to treat Fidel Castro as the criminal and enemy he has proven himself to be.